Variety	Production Condition	Area of adaptation	Remarks
		sions of Rajasthan and Jhansi division of Uttar Pradesh.	mercial varieties and suitable for rainfed as well as restricted irrigated conditions. The average yield under rainfed condition is 25 q/tia. while under restricted irrigation it is 27 q/ha.
NIAW 917	Irrigated, timely sown	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Plains of Tamil Nadu.	NIAW 917 is superior in yield, disease resistance and quality as compared to the checks. The average yield is 43 q/ha.
PBW 533	Irrigated, late sown	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pardesh, Goa, plains of Tamil Nadu.	This variety is resistant to both stem and leaf rust along with yield advantage as compared to check varieties. The average yield is 37 q/ha.
AKD 2997-16 (durum)	Rainfed, timely sown	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa plains of Tamil Nadu.	AKDW 2997-16 has resistance to both stem and leaf rust along with yield advantage. The average yield is 12q/ha.
DDK 1025 (Dicoccum)	Irrigated, timely sown	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Plains of Tamil Nadu as well as hilly areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala comprising the Nilgiri and Palni hills of southern plateau.	This dicoccum variety, besides being superior in yield and disease resistance for stem and leaf rust is good in quality parameters also. The average yield is 38q/ha.

Farmers leaving agriculture

†293. SHRIMATI KAMLA MANHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the numbers of farmers leaving the profession of agriculture is continuously on the increase;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the such cases, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the condition of farmers is miserable which is driving them to commit suicides; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The all India figure for the number of cultivators shows a decline from 110.70 million in 1991 to 103.63 million in 2001. However, the number of cultivators has increased in Haryana, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Nagaland, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar as between 1991-2001.

(b) Statement enclosed. (*See* below)

(c) Studies have shown that several factors including family problems, indebtedness and poverty have contributed to farmer suicides.

(d) The RBI has issued standing guidelines for providing relief to farmers in areas affected by natural calamities. In addition the RBI/NABARD has advised the banks to extend specific credit related relief measures to the drought affected farmers. The Government of India also implements the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme under which eligible farmers are entitled to receive compensation for crop loss due to natural calamities.

Statement

Total Number of Cultivators as per Population Census 1991 and 2001

S. No.).	India/State or Union territory	Number of Cultivators	
		1991	2001
1.	India	110,702,346	103,626,068
2.	Jammu & Kashmir*	—	948,534
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.125,311	1,089,124
4.	Punjab	1,917,210	1,894,024
5.	Chandigarh#	2,302	1,799
6.	Uttranchal	1,344,415	1,067,647

S. No.	India/State or Union territory	Number of Cultivators	
		1991	2001
7.	Haryana	1,829,530	2,224,642
8.	N.C.T. of Delhi	33.296	31,310
9.	Rajasthan	8,181,512	9,582,029
10.	Uttar Pradesh	20.686,766	18,479,865
11.	Bihar	7.713,349	6,770,073
12.	Sikkim	95,078	101.200
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	235,987	234.847
14.	Nagaland	371,597	458,677
15.	Manipur**	437,499	285,809
16.	Mizoram	178,101	202,875
17.	Tripura	305,523	252,343
18.	Meghalaya	395,804	380,321
19.	Assam	3,559,117	2,680,092
20.	West Bengal	5,844.993	4,556,026
21.	Jharkhand	3.451.170	2,655,823
22.	Orissa	4,598,500	3,435.170
23.	Chhattisgarh	4,230,180	3.488.672
24.	Madhya Pradesh	8,673,941	8.911.841
25.	Gujarat	4,703,628	4.711,094
26.	Daman & Diu#	3,266	2,743
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	36,278	32.287
28.	Maharashtra	10,172,108	10,181,708
29.	Andhra Pradesh	7,891,167	7,397,688
30.	Karnataka	5,915,633	6,186,932
31.	Goa	56,528	29,678
32.	Lakshdweep#	0	0

S. No.	India/State or Union territory	Number of Cultivators.	
		1991	2001
33.	Kerala	1,015,983	586,360
34.	Tamil Nadu	5,664,090	4,738.819
35.	Pondicherry#	17,959	10,511
36.	Andaman & Nicobar	14,525	15,505

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not conducted.

** Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Marm and Purul sub-divisions district of Manipur for 2001 Census

Grants under Centrally Sponsored Scheme

294. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULUTE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide separate grants to Rajasthan for the single component of Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, by when this anomaly will be removed; and

(c) whether Government propose to keep the grant limit at 50 per cent as was previously set in the macro-management scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The rate of central assistance under various components of Centrally Sponsored Scheme does not vary from State to State excepting the States of North-Eastern Region.

(c) Under the Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme, subsidy per farmer or per activity should not exceed 25% of the cost of the present subsidy level approved in the schemes subsumed under the Macro Management Scheme, whichever is lower. There is no proposal to increase this limit under the consideration of the Government.